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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1858, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, interesting and valuable to the community. It is given to advertising in a very valuable to business men.

Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication, and at the various newsstands in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALDEN LODGE, No. 14, N. E. O. P., William H. Thomas, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings of each month.

RENEWAL LODGE, No. 11, K. O. P., James F. Beaumont, Chamberlain; Commander, Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 5, U. R. C. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. White; Rev. E. L. Gordon, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 767, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer, Clerk; meets 2nd and last Tuesday evenings of each month.

Local Matters.

For a Board of Trade.

Enthusiastic Meeting for the Purpose of Forming Such an Organization is Held.

Tuesday evening there was a large and enthusiastic gathering of representative business men of the city in Mercury Hall for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps looking to the organization of a board of trade. The meeting was held pursuant to an invitation issued by Messrs. George E. Vernon, Fred B. Coggeshall and George A. Weaver. When the meeting was called to order, the hall was well filled and there was quite a number besides who remained out in the ante room.

Mr. George E. Vernon called the meeting to order and stated the object for which it was called. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. Vernon as chairman and Mr. Arthur B. Commerford, secretary. Letters from a number of gentlemen who were unable to be present were read, among them Congressman Melville Bull, Mayor F. P. Garretson, Mr. Dudley Newton, Dr. H. W. Gillett, Superintendent Herbert W. Lull, and Dr. C. A. Brackett, all of whom favored the proposed organization.

A number of gentlemen present were called upon to express their views. Mr. John P. Sanborn spoke in favor of the project and suggested that a committee be appointed to draft a plan for organization. He said that an active, alert organization was needed, and called attention to the Board of Trade of the city of Worcester as a suitable pattern to follow. Dr. O. W. Huntington thought that in bringing manufactures to this city regard should be had to the character of the city as a summer resort. Mr. George P. Lawton, Hon. P. J. Murphy, and Mr. Eugene Schreier also spoke. Mr. Schreier called attention to the commercial standing of Newport in its early days.

A motion was made and carried that the chair appoint a committee of 10 to draw up a preamble and constitution, select a list of names for officers, and report at an adjourned meeting. The chairman and secretary were to be members of the committee and the other appointments were:

P. J. Murphy, Thomas P. Peckham, Thomas Burlingham, Joseph Gibson, Fred B. Coggeshall, William P. Clarke, Jr., William P. Sheffield, Jr., and Dr. O. W. Huntington.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, March 14, at 8 p. m.

Mr. William P. Clarke, Jr., who was chosen sub-committee to secure a speaker for Thursday evening's meeting is endeavoring to secure a member of the Providence Board of Trade to address the meeting.

The Newport postoffice will have an addition to cost \$20,000, that amount having been appropriated by Congress for the purpose just before adjournment. The addition will be built on the south side of the present building and will give ample facilities for sorting and distributing the mails as well as affording letter accommodations for the patrons of the office. Work will probably be begun early in July.

Strikers Resume Work.

This morning the boiler makers of the Old Colony shops, who went out on strike some six weeks ago, will resume their work at the shops, the company having granted their demand for a nine hour day with the same pay that they received when working ten hours. A committee of the strikers, consisting of Messrs. Riley, Murray, Crowell and James, was informed Thursday afternoon that the company would grant the demand and they immediately set out to inform the strikers and get them back to work.

As many of the striking boiler makers had left town to secure other positions arrangements were made to notify them that their positions were waiting for them, and passes were issued for their return. It is believed that nearly if not quite all will resume work this morning.

This solution of the trouble at the shops is very generally commended by the residents of Newport, who have believed that the men were entitled to the hours that they demanded. The conduct of the men while on strike has been very generally commended.

To Elect City Officers.

A special meeting of the city council was called for last evening (Friday) to elect a number of city officers. Among the officers to be elected are five members of the board of health, keeper of the city asylum, clerk to highway department, two members of the fire department and others. The members of the board of health, recommended by the committee on ordinances, were Dr. Christopher E. Barker, Dr. S. Parker Cottrell, Dr. Rufus E. Darnah, Mr. Robert Frame and Mr. Charles E. Lawton.

For keeper of city asylum Ira W. Wilber was the nominee of the overseers, but he has hitherto failed of election by reason of the candidacy of Mr. Joseph B. Pike. For clerk of highway department, Mr. Francis M. Slison has been nominated by the committee on streets and highways, but a minority report from the same committee nominated the present incumbent, Mr. Francis P. Lynch.

It was expected that the fight over these offices would be close when the city council met in joint convention.

Remains of Gen. Greene.

In the discovery of the resting place of the body of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Col. Asa Bird Gardner deserves the thanks of every true Rhode Islander.

After a long search the coffin plate and some of the buttons of the uniform worn by Gen. Greene were found by Col. Gardner in an old unused vault in Savannah, Ga. Col. Gardner, who is the President of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, had been engaged in the search for some time. The remains of Gen. Greene and those of his son, Geo. Washington Greene, who was buried with him, have been taken by Col. Gardner and placed in zinc lined boxes and placed in a safety deposit vault in Savannah. Eventually the remains will, doubtless, be brought North and they should be interred on Rhode Island soil and a handsome monument erected to his memory.

General Greene died at Mulberry Grove, Ga., on a plantation given him by the State of Georgia on the 19th of June, 1788, aged 44 years. The cause of his death was sunstroke.

Miss Katherine F. McDonnell, who was called from Boston three weeks ago to accompany Miss Lillian White from the Emergency Hospital, returned to her home last week, and the sincere regret of her departure by a large circle of her friends and acquaintances shows the highest esteem in which she was held. While at the hospital last summer she endeavored herself to one and all by her sweet disposition and kind manner. Most kindly and tenderly did she nurse the sick and she was truly loved by them all. The day of her departure she was the recipient of many gifts from friends and acquaintances, as tokens of their appreciation of the valuable services she rendered during her stay in Newport, and to whatever field she is called they wish her Godspeed.

The resolutions of condolence on the death of Queen Victoria, passed by the City Council, have been handsomely engrossed on parchment by Mr. George Russell of the Industrial School, placed in an elegant matagony box made by J. W. Horton & Co., and forwarded to the British minister at Washington.

The Thames Towboat Company has received the contract to transport 20,000 tons of the copper shingles from Portsmouth to Constable Hook, New York. The tug Henry T. Slason will tow the barges to and from this harbor to Portsmouth.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Bradley will next week sail for Europe to be gone until June. They will spend a portion of the time in Italy and along the Mediterranean and will be in Rome for the festivities of Easter.

The New Repair Shops.

A newspaper man in New Haven has secured from President Hall of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad a confirmation of the report that the repair work for all its Sound boat lines will be concentrated at Newport, where works to cost about \$200,000 will be built, to facilitate substituting quick mechanical work for repairs now made by hand. The new plant, it is stated, will include carpenter shop, machine shop, power house, office and other buildings, and will be situated substantially where the old shops now are. Four large docks will be available for the repair of steamers. The new plant will be of brick and equipped with the most modern machinery. The cost will be charged to the account of the Old Colony railroad.

This means that the shops will give employment to an increased number of men and that the payroll for the employees in this city will be large.

Newport Compressed Brick Co.

Ex-Alderman William Shepley, of this city, manager of the Newport Compressed Brick Co., went before the town council of Cumberland on Thursday, and explained what the company intended to do to the benefit they would be to that town. As a result of his presentation of the case, the council voted to exempt the corporation from taxation for ten years.

The company now have seventeen men at work on the foundation for the building which is to be erected at once, and by the middle of April they expect to have some of their machinery running. The railroad company have put in a station close to the place and will stop trains there as required. They will also put in all necessary side and spur tracks to the factory so that the business can be conducted and its products marketed at the least possible expense.

Grand Chancellor John Ogden of the Knights of Pythias has appointed John Hutton Mustard, of this city, deputy grand chancellor for district No. 17, which includes Cononchet Lodge, of Narragansett Pier and Columbus Lodge of Block Island, and Samuel L. Miller, of Providence, deputy for district No. 16, which includes Redwood Lodge of this city. Past Supreme Representative James B. Brayton, of this city, has been appointed a member of the committee on state of the order.

Mrs. Eudeline Coffin, wife of Mr. William H. Coffin, has instituted suit against the city for \$250 damages for injuries sustained by the alleged improper condition of Poplar street. Mrs. Coffin claims to have sustained injuries while walking on the sidewalk where there were no lights to show that the walk was not in a condition for travel. The accident occurred on the night of October 17, 1900.

Mr. George H. Norman, of this city, who served as a lieutenant, junior grade, in the navy during the Spanish war, has been advanced in rank eight numbers in accordance with the recommendation of President McKinley. Mr. Norman's service during the war was on the Gloucester, which played an important part in the battle at Santiago.

Rev. William G. Cassard, chaplain of the Training Station, delivered his lecture on "Through the War in the Battleship Indiana" at the Thames Street M. E. church Thursday evening. The lecture was illustrated with numerous stereopticon views operated by Dr. William G. Stoddard.

Dr. Henry W. Gillett of this city presided at the dinner of the Rhode Island Alumni of Harvard College in Providence this week. A letter from Dr. Edward L. Cunningham of this city, the second oldest graduate of Harvard, was read and was received with cheers.

Vice-President Rea of the Pennsylvania railroad, says that a plan is under consideration for effecting a closer connection between the Pennsylvania road and the New York, New Haven & Hartford by means of the Long Island railroad.

Mrs. Edward P. Gosling is spending the month of March in Tampa, Florida, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon E. Westall, have passed the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Lelley K. Westall are also in Tampa.

Schooners Albee E. Clark and George E. Walcott were in collision off Newport on Monday, the former sustaining more damage than the latter.

Mrs. Edward Barker is confined to her home by an attack of the grip.

Hon. and Mrs. Daniel B. Peering have returned from the West Indies.

Mr. Isaac Sayer observed his seventieth birthday on Tuesday.

Mr. Benjamin F. Bliss is enjoying a vacation in the south.

City Council.

Large Amount of Routine Business Transacted at Tuesday's Meeting—No Officers Elected.

At the regular monthly meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening a large amount of routine business was transacted. It was expected that the members of the new board of health would be elected and also certain other officers, but for some reason the board of aldermen did not care to go into joint convention. One of the members of the board was absent and his attendance was deemed necessary by the members of his party before balloting for the election of officers. The ordinance creating a board of health was passed and the personnel of the board was recommended by the committee on ordinances.

The council was called to order at eight o'clock, His Honor Mayor Garretson presiding in the board of aldermen and Mr. President Sherman in the common council. After the reading of the records of the previous meeting the report of the finance committee was received and bills ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum,	\$ 43 66
Police Department,	794 57
Health Department,	1,671 50
Public Works,	1 00
Police Department,	18 25
Engine and Vagrants,	35 22
Public Schools,	2,087 54
Streets and Highways,	2,829 04
Public Buildings,	626 50
Books, Stationery and Printing,	24 70
Indebtedness,	125 00
Public House Synagogue Fund,	10 00
Word Meetings,	16 25
Harlot Grounds,	26 35
Water Rights,	253 00
Building Streets,	2,545 28
Dog Fund,	38 00
	20,000 00

On recommendation of the finance committee resolutions were adopted authorizing the city treasurer to sign the application of the Union National Bank for an extension of its charter for a further term of 20 years; directing the city treasurer to pay to the order of the Park Commission \$200 from the Judah Tourist Ministerial and Cemetery Fund for the care of the Tourist Cemetery; the balance of the interest to be paid to the minister of the congregation upon certification by the president of the congregation; appropriating \$300 for the use of Charles E. Lawton and G. K. Warren Posts for Memorial Day services. The report of the clerk of the finance committee was received. On recommendation of the committee on street lights, a gas lantern was ordered placed at Hunter avenue and Champlin street, and one at Coggeshall and Lake View avenues.

A petition from Leslie P. Clark asking the city to accept \$200 in trust for the perpetual donation of the Fell medal, which has for years been given to the male scholar of the 1st Grammar grade standing second in the class, was received and referred to the committee on finance, but a resolution accepting the trust was immediately passed. A resolution was presented directing the city solicitor to present to the general assembly an act making the chief engineer of the fire department inspector of buildings in this city. On motion of Councilman Kelly this resolution was laid on the table in order that the members might examine into it more fully.

The committee on ordinances reported the draft of an ordinance with recommendation for its adoption and recommended the election of Dr. C. F. Barker, for 5 years; Dr. S. Parker Cottrell, 4 years; Dr. Rufus E. Darnah, 3 years; Robert Frame, 2 years; and Charles E. Lawton, 1 year. There was considerable discussion on this subject in the common council before it was adopted and an amendment was passed making the salary of the executive officer \$1200 instead of \$1500 as recommended. The ordinance as finally passed provides for the election of five members to serve for 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 years respectively, and thereafter for the election of one member annually to serve for 5 years. At least three of the members shall be practicing physicians. The board is given power to elect a president and secretary. During the year 1900, the present sanitary inspector, his assistant and the clerk shall be subject to the board, and after this year the officers shall be merely an executive officer and a clerk at a salary of \$1200 and \$600 respectively. The board is authorized to expend not exceeding \$1,000 annually. The board is given all the power that the city council and the board of aldermen held as a board of health except the power to enact ordinances. Any member and the officers have power to enter any house between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. The board will report to the city council monthly and the members will serve without compensation.

A resolution was adopted appropriating \$200 for the preservation and indexing of the early records of the town under the direction of the State Record Commissioner. A communication from the committee on health and sanitation setting forth that Richard Dugan, the swill contractor, had been threatened with a warrant by the agent of the S. P. C. A. unless she abandoned herself of the swill swill was received. In the board of aldermen a resolution approving \$2,500 for the purchase of new carts was laid on the table.

The monthly report of the street commissioner was received. The committee on streets and highways reported recommending that the main sewer in Marsh street be rebuilt for 150 feet at a cost of \$5000, and a resolution authorizing the work was adopted. The same committee recommended the election of Francis M. Slison as clerk of the department, and a minority report recommending Francis P. Lynch for the same office was received.

Petitions were received and referred as follows: From Thomas Galvin and others for sidewalks and repairs in Dearborn street, streets and highways; from John T. Haire and others for change in location of an electric light pole, street lights with power; from John T. Dillon and others for a curb in Burnside avenue, and from F. A. Vernon and others for curbing and grading a portion of Everett street, streets and highways; from Joshua Sayer for reimbursement of taxes paid for 1900, tax assessors; from E. R. Bonnet and others for covering Butler street with crushed stone, Wm. H. Hammett and others for repairs to Spring street between Franklin and Levin, Joseph Barret and others for repairs to Dresser street, John Sullivan and others for grading and curbing Houston avenue, Thomas L. Bain and others for flag sidewalk on Thurston avenue, streets and highways; from the Current Topics club for resuming the ringing of the bells at 7, 12, 1 and 9 as formerly, committee on ordinances; from J. K. Sullivan and other expressmen to be allowed to solicit business at the railroad station, city solicitor.

The plans for the addition to the Townsend Industrial School were ordered recommended to the school board and the matter of building left to the school board and to a joint committee consisting of Aldermen O'Neill and Constable and Councilmen Ward, Groff and Morgan. The overseers of the city asylum reported requesting an addition to the asylum at a cost of \$8000 on account of the crowded condition of the building and the appropriation was made. The overseers also recommended that Ira W. Wilber be elected keeper of the city asylum.

A Workingmen's Club.

Mayor F. P. Garretson is constantly alive to the necessities of the city and makes frequent suggestions for the comfort or well being of residents. His latest plan is the formation of a club for working men, which should be non-sectarian, Mayor Garretson's plans are outlined in the following letter which he has sent to a number of gentlemen whom he desires to interest in the project:

Newport, R. I., March 7, 1901.
Dear Sir:—I believe that a good first class workingmen's club in the city of Newport would be an immense advantage. Moreover, I believe that once started it will be a success. Of course, it takes money.

The sort of club to be established should be strictly non-sectarian and for the benefit of all respectable workingmen, where good reading matter could be found; bath rooms with hot and cold water, and, if necessary, such light refreshments as are non-alcoholic, etc., etc.

Workingmen's clubs in New York and other large cities, as you know, are becoming powers for good in the uplifting of mankind and in broadening and educating the members themselves. I know of no better time to start such club than at present. I feel quite sure if some of the rich summer people who come here find that the men themselves take an interest, they will help out to the expense.

Any respectable workingman in the city of Newport should be entitled to membership on a very small initiation fee and on very small monthly dues. I know of no better time to start such a movement than the clergy of this city. I cannot afford to give very much, but if a thousand dollars is raised on or before the first of June I will give \$250. I have no doubt very much more than that will be raised.

Perhaps I am too sanguine but I believe that there is an awakening in Newport on nearly all matters pertaining to the good of the city. I believe, eventually, a handsome building will be established in this city which will combine all the elements for the uplifting of our people. I will not call it exactly a United Charity Association, because the word charity implies just what it indicates, but rather a United Workingmen's Club or Association.

If institutions like these can be gotten up successfully in other towns, certainly Newport, which probably per capita is the richest city in America, can support such a movement.

I am, respectfully,
F. P. GARRETSON.

The lecture of Mr. John K. L. M. Farquhar of Boston before the Newport Horticultural Society in Mercury Hall Wednesday evening was of an exceptionally interesting nature. The subject was "China" and Mr. Farquhar's experiences in that far away country helped his audience to understand the character of the present troubles there. Mr. Farquhar will soon go abroad again for a tour along the Mediterranean and neighboring countries.

There will be a meeting of all those interested in the formation of a University Club, in Newport, at the residence of Mayor Garretson on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. Already some fifty have signified their desire to form such an association and it is thought that there are at least a hundred persons who are eligible in this city.

Col. John C. Seabury is expected home soon from the Bermudas where he has been passing several weeks.

Col. Reginald Norman has rented Mrs. Barrett's cottage on Greenough place for one year.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wigganbauer are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Master Howard Langley has been suffering the past week from an attack of Asthma.

Grand Encampment.

At the meeting of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., held in Providence Wednesday, the following officers were elected:

Grand Patriarch—H. Irving Dillenback, of No. 12.
Grand High Priest—Benjamin F. Pierce of No. 17.
Grand Senior Warden—John E. Bowen of No. 16.
Grand Scribe—William H. T. Moseley of No. 2.
Grand Treasurer—Stephen O. Randall of No. 1.
Grand Junior Warden—John S. Kept of No. 2.
Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge—Herbert R. Perkins of No. 17.
Grand Patriarch Dillenback appointed the following officers and committees:
Grand Marshal—Giles W. Easterbrooks of No. 16 of Pawtucket.
Grand Sentinel—Frank Gibson of No. 16 of Providence.
Deputy Grand Sentinel—Andrew K. McMahon of No. 5 of Newport.

Election of Officers.

Congregation Jehovah Israel.
President—Julius Engel.
Vice President—Moros Wagner.
Secretary—Stenmund Barber.
Treasurer—S. Schwartz.
Trustees—Joseph Josephson, M. Crowl, F. Hebel David.
Narragansett Web Company.
President—Henry C. Stevens.
Vice President—Henry Bull, Jr.
Secretary—G. E. L. Sawyer.
Treasurer—Clarence A. Hammett.
Directors—Henry C. Stevens, Henry Bull, Jr., E. L. Sawyer, Clarence A. Hammett, Joseph P. Cotton, Greenville M. Thurlow, D. LeRoy Dwyer.
Men's League of the First Presbyterian Church.
President—John Mason.
Vice President—John Chase.
Secretary—John McKay.
Treasurer—Alexander Neel.



GIRLS AT SCHOOL

While they are accumulating knowledge on the profound sciences, are often so ignorant of their own natures that they allow local disease to fasten on them to the ruin of the general health. Backache, headache, nervousness, point to a disordered or diseased local condition which should have prompt attention.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription may be relied upon as a perfect regulator. It stops enfeebled drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"Your letter just received," writes Miss Rose Killefer, of West Shippensburg, Pa. "I have found it to be the most wonderful and best remedy for female trouble that I ever have tried. Sorry I did not know of your 'Favorite Prescription' years ago."

Dr. Pierce's Conium Sensitive Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic markets, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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222 THAMES STREET.

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37 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET, PROVIDENCE.

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ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or place of business, should make application to the office, Machine Building, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

W. M. S. STOUT, Treasurer.

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Diastatic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food, converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or indigestion), Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, affords lactation, and supplies sugar and whey to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it induces quiet and natural sleep.

It is a wine-glassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

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Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Building, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

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Wonderful De Wet.

De Wet has added to his extraordinary record of surprises and captures of British troops by the Modderfontein affair on Jan. 30, in which he took 200 prisoners. When the complete history of this war comes to be written this extraordinary leader, whose name was not much heard at its opening, seems likely to occupy the largest place on the Boer side of it. And he will figure most conspicuously as a master of the art of surprising the enemy and by utterly demoralizing him, taking his men prisoners by wholesale.

The brilliant affair at Sumner's Post, March 31, 1900, where Col. Broadwood's column of 1500 men was caught in the folds in the deep of the Koon Spruit and 420 of his men captured, was De Wet's work. At Modderfontein, a few days later, he took 405 British prisoners. At Lindley on May 31 the 18th battalion of the British yeomanry, a picked body, including the Duke of Cambridge's own, was surrounded and bagged—again by De Wet. It was De Wet, too, that grabbed up the great British convoy at Rhenoster on June 1, with its 55 wagon loads of supplies and its guard of 160 men. This he followed with a still more astonishing feat at the Boer Spruit, near Rhenoster, on June 6, where he drew 300 British troops into a position that obliged them to surrender, and took all the stores which had been accumulated there for weeks for Lord Roberts' army. And again, at Dewetsdorp, on Nov. 6 he bagged 450 prisoners, two guns and a large quantity of supplies.

First and last this wonderful commander, operating with a force that has never been more than a few thousand of mounted farmers with rifles, has made prisoners of some 4000 British soldiers, including many of the pick of the regular army. But his recent success at Modderfontein was without result, like all his taking of prisoners for a long time past. He was obliged to release them, having no protected base of operations to which he could send them for safe keeping.—New York World.

A Domestic Jar.

Here's a little dolly dialogue that was overheard in a \$24 a month Capitol hill mansion one evening last week:

She—Why, oh, why, did I ever marry you?

He—Because I was a good thing.

She—You are becoming positively coarse.

He—Association.

She—You pay no attention whatever to my little wishes.

He—What's the use of chasing a car after you've caught it?

She—I believe you have been drinking again.

He—No such luck.

She—You're in rags.

He—Well, I'll do a sketch. So'm I.

She—I haven't been to the theater for two weeks.

He—You're a sad story.

She—Brute!

He—Ours is a peaceful home.

She—Are you going down town tonight?

He—If I can swing you for our fare.

She—I have only \$3 in my purse.

He—Hetty Green!

She—I saw a pair of high heeled patent leathers today, reduced to \$5, that I must and shall have.

He—Dje see any men's brogans for \$1.80?

She—Why don't you get shaved?

He—Waiting for pay day.

She—Don't you know the rent and the gas will be due this pay day?

He—Then I'll cut out the shave.

She—I wish I had never left mamma, so I do.

He—Others, others!

She—I have a good notion to go right back to her this minute.

He—Have you got an umbrella?

She—Oh, you—your government e-c-le-rick! (Tears. Continues.)—Washington Post.

Instructing Mrs. Custer.

"I was dining out one evening among a notable company of people, most of whom I knew only by reputation," says George Funness, Jr., in the Home Journal. "I was assigned a seat next to a very charming and intellectual woman, and did my best to entertain her. Said I: 'What can I talk about that will interest you? I have had some little experience as a cavalryman; possibly you may care to hear something about horses in the field.'"

"Why, yes; certainly," answered my fair companion. "I know a little concerning army life, and I once wrote a book called 'Horses and Saddles.'"

And then it dawned on my poor, dull brain that I was talking to the widow of the great cavalry leader, Gen. Custer; so I said no more about horses or army life.

"You've been in a fight," said his mother, reprovingly.

"Oh, not much of a one," answered the boy.

"Did you count 100 as I told you when you felt your angry passions rising?"

"Oh, sure," returned the boy. "I counted 100 all right, but I knocked the boy down first. It's the only safe way."—Chicago Post.

Teacher—Sammy, can you tell me where and how iron was first discovered?

Sammy—I can't tell you just where, sir, but I think I know how it was discovered.

Teacher—Well, Sammy, what is your information on that point?

Sammy—I heard pa say the other day that they smelt it.

A story current about the bishop of London represents him as a bored listener to a windy speech. Turning to a fellow sufferer, he said, "Do you know that speaker?"

"No," was the answer.

"I do," said the bishop. "He speaks under many aliases, but his name is Thomas Rot."—London News.

"No," said Farmer Meddersgrasse, "that Boston fellow that comes here to run the paper doesn't seem to get along very well. Our folks ain't much for style, an' when he referred to a skin game as an epidemic pastime they thought he was becoming a little too highfalutin'."—Baltimore American.

Gunning for Rain.

Cleveland Moffett reports in the March St. Nicholas an interview with "Prof." Myers, the balloonist, in which he learned something about gunning for rain. One of the balloonist's first stories was about the rainfall experiments with balloons that he conducted years ago for the government. There was a theory to be tested that loud explosions at a height will make the clouds pour down water, and some gentlemen in the Department of Agriculture were anxious to set off as loud an explosion as possible, say a thousand and set up in the air. Professor Myers received this commission, and proceeded at once to Washington with a gas-balloon twelve feet in diameter.

"Don't you think that balloon is rather small?" asked one of the gentlemen.

"No," said Myers; "I should call it rather large."

The other man shook his head. "I'm afraid it won't make noise enough to test our theory."

"Well," said the professor (I can see his eyes twinkling), "if this one doesn't make noise enough we'll get a bigger balloon."

They took the balloon some miles out of Washington (the professor insisted on this) filled it with a mixture of one fluid oxygen and two thirds hydrogen (a terrible explosive), and sent it up about a quarter of a mile, with an anchor-rope holding it and with a wire hanging down to a little land dynamo or blasting-machine. As they made ready to turn the dynamo, Professor Myers lay flat on his back, eyes glued to the balloon, confident but cautious.

The handle turned, a spark jumped at the other end, and the ball of silk seemed to swell enormously and then vanish with a flash of a thousand shivers.

On this came the sound—a smashing and tearing blast louder than any thunder-crash or roar of cannon. It flattened men to the ground, killed hundreds of little fish in a stream near by (bursting their air-bladders), knocked a bowling-alley over like a mere house of cards, frightened cattle, and brought down rain in torrents within eight minutes.

The Agricultural gentlemen were more than satisfied, and adopted the professor's system for extended rainfall experiments—only these (for obvious reasons) were conducted on the lonely and arid plains of distant Texas.

"It wasn't much fun flying down there," said the professor; "but we got rain whenever we wanted it."

Father Time's Own Clock.

"The transmitting clock at the Naval Observatory, Washington, is the absolute monarch of American time-keepers," writes Evander McIver Sweet in the February Ladies' Home Journal.

"Every day in the year except Sunday, by one pendulum-stroke it speaks directly and instantaneously to every city and considerable town between the peaks of the Rockies and the pines of Maine, saying to them that on the seventy-fifth anniversary it is now high noon to the fraction of a second. A duplicate mechanism, stationed at the Branch Naval Observatory on Mare Island, performs a similar service for the people of the Pacific slope. And by this one clock at the National capital (together with its duplicate on the Pacific) is set nearly every true piece in the United States and Cuba, most of those in Mexico and many on the border of Canada."

A number of clocks—from three to three thousand—in nearly every city and large town are wired together into a local family, and by means of a switch-key at the telephone office, are put into direct contact with the parent clock at the National capital.

So that the instant the electric touch is given from Washington every clock in the circuit—whether it be at Boston, Minneapolis or New Orleans—begins a new day in perfect accord with its mechanical deity.

Armour's Hatred of Cant.

The late Philip Armour, above all things else, hated hypocrisy and cant. A writer in 'The World's' Work for March relates, in this connection, a characteristic anecdote:

On one of his many quiet trips through the poorer parts of Chicago, Mr. Armour came upon a family in great destitution. The husband had broken his leg while at work. The wife was suffering from rheumatism. The six children were without food. Mr. Armour did not stop to inquire what the antecedents of the family were, but that same day sent food and money to them.

Soon afterward a clergyman who knew of the case called on Mr. Armour and told him that he had made a mistake in succoring the hungry ones.

"Why so?" asked the merchant, stroking his side whiskers in a meditative manner.

"Because," was the minister's reply, "the woman is an irreverent sinner, fallen from grace and society."

"You—," replied Mr. Armour, "you are a canting bigot unfit to teach the doctrines of Jesus Christ. Get out of this office."

The Echo At Work.

When we had climbed to the top of the mountain, we observed an old man sitting on a rock with a pair of field glasses in his hand, says the Princeton Tiger. Every now and then he would look earnestly through for a time with a vigor astonishing, considering his age.

For a time he observed him from a respectful distance, but finally, being naturally curious, I went up to him.

"Why," I asked, "do you rubber that way, and then yell so loud?"

He turned and eyed me calmly, with a dignity which could have been born of nothing but a great respectability.

"If you talk to me," he said gravely, "you'll take my attention and I'll lose my job. I, sir, am the Echo at the Mountain house down yonder."

At this point it became necessary for him to howl again, and I retired much impressed.

The Neglected Voice.

The voice is the most common and at the same time the most complex of human faculties. When we listen to it, we realize nothing of the many influences at work in its use. Yet it represents the character, the mood, the temperament and the health of the individual when left to run in its own way.

If uncontrolled, it will develop much as a flower will develop; the rank and weedy nature will come to the front, and the tones of exquisite beauty will be obscured. But daily habits in the use of the voice will give it many discernable qualities. It controlled, the voice will keep its weeds in the background and permit only its beauties to be known. He cultivated the weeds will be taken out and the flowers developed.—Pittsburg Press.

DAIRY OBSERVATIONS.

Ripening the Cream and Working the Butter Are Two Duties That Cannot Be Neglected.

That we may have a first-class article of butter it is not only necessary to have good milk to start with, but every part of the manipulation from beginning to end must be done just about right. The elusive element in butter is flavor, and with strictly pure milk to begin with flavor is chiefly dependent upon proper ripening. Where there is a lack of acid the butter is apt to have a flat taste, and when the acidity has been allowed to run too high, sourness is likely to appear. I find there are comparatively few butter-makers who test for acid. Too many of them depend upon their sense of sight, smell and taste to determine when the proper degree of ripeness has been reached, the same as many butter-makers, years past, tried the temperature of the cream with the finger instead of a thermometer. It is probable that the time is not far distant when it will be as common to test for acid as it now is for temperature, and when they use exact methods they will soon reach a point where they will know exactly how far ripening should be carried.

A good deal is being said and written about working butter. In some instances there has been so much said about overworked butter that makers have gone to the other extreme and do not work enough.

Those for whom butter is made desire a condition of the article that is only secured by proper working. Too much of this working is injurious, while too little is defective.

In making good butter there are several conditions dependent on or brought about by working. There should be a certain measure of cohesion among the particles of butter, enough to cause it to adhere together in one mass, or rather, it should be waxy and compact without being sticky or greasy.

An undue amount of moisture in butter renders it defective and when butter is taken from the churn more water adheres to the particles of granules than is desirable. This excess is taken out by working, and too little of this leaves too much moisture in the butter, while too much working causes the butter to be too dry.

Where the salt is not thoroughly worked through the butter, the product will show streaks and motes when cut. This is a serious defect, and means a lower price for the goods whenever found. This condition can be overcome by working and mingling the lighter parts with the mass till the salt is evenly distributed, and all becomes one common shade.

The proper working of butter is an important matter and means money to the maker, and it is the maker who gets all these conditions the nearest right who secures the highest score and takes the prizes.—N. M. Couch, in Ohio Farmer.

DURABLE FEED BOX.

One That Will Last for a Long Time and Is Good in the Horse Stable or Dairy Barn.

Feed boxes should be made as substantial and indestructible as possible. The ordinary wooden box is soon eaten up and destroyed, especially by horses. It should be made

of clear lumber. Knots are liable to loosen and fall out. It should be constructed with sloping sides as shown in cut, so that the animals can reach the food in all the corners and clean them out. Adhering food decays and sours and pollutes the box to the injury of animals. The edges both on top and bottom should be "armored," as shown, so that there is no chance to bite and gnaw the wood. Such a box will last for years and is good in the horse stable or dairy barn.—F. O. Sibley, in Ohio Farmer.

Don't ruin a fine dairy calf by mistreatment, but bring it up in the way it should grow, and your cow will be a joy forever.

Don't think that pedigree makes the dairy cow. Some of our best records were made by animals without recorded ancestry of any breed.

Don't be in too big a hurry at any milking to get the last stripping. The only way to keep a cow at her best is to get it all at every milking.

Don't think because you only milk a few cows that it won't pay to keep them right. Better not keep a cow at all if she isn't worth good treatment.

Don't excite the cow in any way. Frightening her, running her in from pasture, worrying her with dogs, swearing or speaking harshly at her will decrease the flow of milk.

Don't make sudden changes in her daily habits in feed or milking. A machine should be treated right and continuously so to get best results from it. The dairy cow is the most delicate of all machines.—Farm Journal.

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An Explanation.

The statement that Hetty Green is going to buy an automobile is the first intimation, says the Chicago Record, that automobiles are selling in New York for less than a dollar apiece.

The Pipe Organ.

It is thought that the idea of the pipe organ was born with the human chest, mouth and lungs.

A Question of Courage.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.)

With the certainty that the men had left the cavern, and that with their disappearance his only chance of preventing the terrible conclusion of their plot had taken flight, Ringbrand sat up and strove fiercely to concentrate his mind upon some expedient that would free him in time to enable him to warn the fatigues. For while the awful responsibility resting upon him pushed him so near to the edge of distraction that connected thought was an impossibility, and he got up and tramped up and down the familiar limits of his cell in a feverish agony of helplessness. Then his brain cleared again, and one plan after another was considered and rejected. The sandstone was comparatively soft—could he not dig through to the other chamber?—yes, possibly, but it would take too much time. The other end of the cavern was filled with broken rock and earth which had fallen into the crevice from above—could he not dig enough of this down to make it possible to climb out on the heap of debris?—undoubtedly, in time, but the finding in the mass of a single boulder too large to be loosened might cost the lives of two men. No, there must be no more experiments.

At last, when the travail of suggestion had become well-nigh unbearable in its hopeless insistence, he stumbled over the log, at the same instant, as if the shock had opened the door of his understanding, a possible solution of the problem, clear and distinct in every detail, flashed upon him like an inspiration, and he threw himself down upon the sand to watch for the coming of the daylight, praying with what faith there was in him for strength and dexterity to enable him to earn his freedom quickly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FARMING A BUSINESS.

Anyone Who Conducts Rural Work on a Different Basis Is Sure to Make It a Failure.

Farming is a trade that takes longer to learn than any other. How many times one hears the question asked about some stranger: "What is his business? Is he a tradesman?" and invariably, if he is a farmer, the reply will be: "No, just a farmer," as much as to say, anybody can plow and plant and sow and reap. And almost anyone can to a certain extent. But quite often the most common work of the farmer is done in a way that causes almost total loss of his time, his team, and perhaps other help, all because he knew no better way in which to do it.

Perhaps he may get moderate returns for his labor in some particular case, and not be aware that it is not the best that could have been obtained, if his work had been systematic and thorough. In a great many instances the returns would have been one-half or one-fourth greater. I remember, when I was quite young, asking different tradesmen how long it took them to learn their trade. The answer would range from one to five years. If the same length of time were devoted to the study of farming, we should have more proficient farmers. There are those who have lived and worked on a farm all their lives and yet at the age of 30 or 40 they do not know how to farm so as to obtain remunerative results. There is no place where it pays better to learn things than at the proper time than on the farm. The failure of the crops, the infertility of the soil, the condition of the stock and an almost endless number of lacks on the farm are traceable to the lack of knowledge of the farmer. He has not learned the trade of farming. Consequently a portion of his labor and expenditure are thrown away.—George A. Rose, in Prairie Farmer.

OLD PEACH TREES.

Efficient Fruit Grower, Who Has Had Lots of Experience, Advises a "Dehorning" Process.

If any reader has any peach trees that are old and on the decline, or any seedlings bearing poor fruit, dehorn them, cutting the tops all off to short stubs, the outside limbs a little shorter than the others; that will insure a nice pyramidal top when the branches or new top starts next spring. If the tree bore good fruit in its younger days, the fruit will be as good as ever on this new wood. If the fruit was of no value you can have a fine lot of nice, new wood upon which to bud, that will be ready in due time.

It is no use to keep your old scraggy trees and poor fruit when it is so easy to have the best; besides, you can make beautiful low-headed trees out of the old unsightly trees. By using a little judgment you can soon learn to do the work well. A sharp saw and plenty of grafting wax to cover the stubs to keep out the water is all the outfit you need. Red paint will do in place of the wax, but it will take two applications to do the work right. You can have a beautiful lot of low-headed trees out of the old ones—trees that you will be proud of, and fruit that will sell on any market. Don't be afraid. Head them low. If you have to cut limbs that seem large, no matter. I dehorned some a short time ago and cut limbs four inches. Plenty of wax will save them. Hereafter I have done the work in February, which perhaps is the better time. As to budding, nearly everyone can do that, as the process has been published many times. Try it; it will pay you well.—J. W. C. Gray, in Farmer's Voice.

When a man first begins to feel the need of a cane, he carries an umbrella with him which he never opens, and thinks he is fooling people.

INSURANCE Notice

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANT'S BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES represent the following in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers, and endorsements can be made:—
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
South British Ins. Co. of Edinburgh.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates and the highest standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Shugart Ins. Co. of N. Y. \$2,000,000
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia 2,200,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia 4,200,000
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford 1,700,000
Imperial Ins. Co. of London 1,500,000
Canadian Ins. Co. of London 7,500,000
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence 900,000
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto 100,000
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn 5,200,000
Queen Ins. Co. of London 7,20

HIS SECOND TERM

William McKinley Takes the Oath of Office

He Reviews the Past and Looks Into the Country's Future

Washington, March 4.—The second inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States was the most artistic and elaborate ever known in American history. A considerable number of its features were unique and unprecedented.

President McKinley took the oath of office in the presence of an assembled multitude at 11:15 today. His inaugural address follows:

My Fellow Citizens: When we assembled here on the fourth of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$11,000,000. Then there was a deep depression because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our Country Is United

Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of president, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge, and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the cooperation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all, no more upon me than you. There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purpose of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only bedevil; they do not help to point the way of safety and honor.

My fellow citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

"Free Cuba" Will Be a Reality

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purpose of this government, in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the executive, with all practicable speed, has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government, prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rests upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors.

The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States. The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government should rest should be adapted to secure government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relations with Cuba.

The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence.

We became sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people shall not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment, bearing within itself the elements of failure.

Self-Government For Filipinos

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on Feb. 6, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated to form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the congress shall, as it is required to do so by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants."

The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them.

The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self government as fast as they were ready for it, will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation, and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have ceased their arms against the government, for honorable submission to its authority.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guarantee of order and security to life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

THE PAST AND FUTURE

Roosevelt Has Faith in Our Ability to Bear Our Share of Burdens

At 11:50 occurred the inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt as vice president. The ceremony in the senate chamber was attended by the president and a distinguished company. Vice President Roosevelt said:

The history of free government is in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies in which, from the earliest times, free government has found its loftiest expression. They must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world have endeavored to achieve and preserve orderly freedom. No man can render to his fellows greater service than is rendered by him who, with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his life work as a member of such a body.

Especially is this the case when the legislature in which the service is rendered is a vital part in the governmental machinery of one of those world powers to whose hands, in the course of the ages, is entrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind.

For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty nation. Great privileges and great powers are ours, and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly as we do well or ill so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down. We belong to a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world life, in which, whether we will or not, we must take an ever increasing share.

And, as keen eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties, new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and from without. There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high hearted resolution and eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them aright. A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation; it should count itself happy indeed that to it is given the privilege of doing such a work. A leading part therein must be taken by this, the august and powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside. Most deeply I appreciate the privilege of my position; for high indeed is the honor of presiding over the American senate at the outset of the 20th century.

THE PARADE

Different From Predecessors In Majestic Predominance of Military

Never has an inaugural parade in Washington passed off with as little friction and with the general picturesque effect that accompanied the great pageant that served as President McKinley's and Vice President Roosevelt's escort to the White House, after they had taken the oath of office under the shadow of the Capitol.

In point of beauty the military display probably never has been exceeded in Washington. The regular contingent of cavalry, infantry and artillery were uniformed as though for the most exacting official inspection and their discipline was beyond criticism. The same could be said with equal emphasis of the naval contingent. The marchers, a splendid body of sea soldiers, and the jacks, with their rollicking, free and easy step, were especially well received by the crowds.

The youthful cadet corps of West Point and Annapolis in the severe simplicity of their uniforms, quick and snappy action, and the machine-like accuracy with which they performed every evolution, were a body quite apart and distinctive from all the others.

One unique feature of the military display was a battalion of the Porto Rican regiment, recently organized in our island and possession, and recruited from among the native population. They were not to be distinguished from the other regular infantry regiments except by their swarthy complexions and evidences of an enthusiasm that won continuous applause along the line of march.

There were two features in connection with the civic division this year that struck the notice of those accustomed to inaugural parades. One was the turnout of kind clad, campaign hatted, rough riding marching clubs from several states, and the other was the appearance in line of cadet corps representing a large number of educational institutions in Washington and elsewhere.

The civic contingent was quite up to the average in point of numbers; yet the men in soldierly uniforms outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one. In the ranks were soldiers who had waged a war which was all in the future when the last inaugural procession marched along Pennsylvania avenue, but in the place of honor, as the president's escort, marched soldiers of the Civil war, gray-haired and bent.

The American navy, which has so distinguished itself in the past four years, was represented more numerously than ever before.

The states of the Union rendered their homage to the president, and demonstrated that no party feeling dominated the great event by the attendance of 15 governors, representing north, south, east and west, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs. There were Governors Odell of New York, Yates of Illinois, Bliss of Michigan, Van Sant of Minnesota, Richards of Wyoming, Stone of Pennsylvania, Deltrich of Nebraska, Shaw of Iowa, Crane of Massachusetts, McMillan of Tennessee, Heard of Louisiana, Barnes of Oklahoma, Smith of Maryland, Lougino of Mississippi and McLean of Connecticut.

A SPECTACLE OF SPLENDOR

Never Before Has Washington Witnessed Such a Grand Inaugural Ball

The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball, held last night in the vast auditorium of the Pension office building, with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls.

Soon after 8 o'clock the vast interior of the building began to take on life and animation. Pending the arrival of the presidential party, the early comers devoted themselves in viewing the exquisite beauties of the scene. The presidential party arrived at 10:15 o'clock. They were preceded by a glittering array of others in full uniform and were escorted to the private office of Commissioner Evans.

The crowds on the main floor had been pushed back to make room for the grand march, and the band was ready to break into the opening strains of the march from Tannhauser, but word came that Mrs. McKinley was indisposed, and that the president would remain by her side. The march, consequently, was abandoned.

Mrs. McKinley's indisposition was of brief duration, and soon she was able to join the president and the brilliant assemblage in an embowered box overlooking the gay throng below. The president accepted a seat to the right near the rail, with Mrs. McKinley at his side. To their left sat the vice president and Mrs. Roosevelt. Near the vice president was Governor Odell of New York, while grouped further back were Major General Corbin, Admirals Bradford and Crowninshield, Secretary Root, Justices Harlan and Gray, Senator Lodge, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania and many ladies of the cabinet, army and navy officials, etc.

The presidential party and Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt left the ball at 12:15 o'clock. Before leaving they partook of a lunch with a large number of invited guests in the private dining room.

Robbed and Badly Beaten

Boston, March 7.—Two young men brutally assaulted John Hiskin, 65 years old, of Dover on a street in South Boston, last evening, and robbed him of \$430 in bank bills. Hiskin was so badly beaten about the head and body that he was taken to the city hospital, where his condition is regarded as serious.

Duke Sued For Breach of Promise
London, March 7.—On the arrival at Liverpool yesterday of the White Star line steamer Oceanic, from New York, Feb. 27, the Duke of Manchester, who, with his bride, was a passenger on board, was served with a writ for an alleged breach of promise, at the instance of Portia Knight of London.

Daughter of a Minister
Portland, Ore., March 7.—Miss Portia Knight was formerly a resident of Salem, Ore., and is the daughter of Rev. P. S. Knight, a well-known Congregational minister of that city.

Piece of Iron Thrown at Kaiser
Bremer, March 7.—While Emperor William was driving to the railway station here a workman named Dietrich Weiland threw a piece of iron into his majesty's carriage. He was immediately arrested. The emperor is said to have been slightly injured in the cheek, but he continued his journey without interruption.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Harry G. Blaxy, formerly of Nashua, N. H., died at Boston of pneumonia. He was at one time a champion tennis player, associated with Hovey, and also a cup winner as a rifle shot.

There has been placed in position on the old state house at Boston a new lion and a new unicorn, the figures being made of beaten copper. They are counterparts of the old wooden figures that had begun to decay.

The Nashua (N. H.) Savings bank will soon pay a dividend of 10 percent to its depositors, the exact date not yet having been decided. This dividend will aggregate about \$60,000.

The undergraduates at Wellesley college, in mass meeting, adopted resolutions in favor of student self-government, which will be presented to the college authorities.

The announcement of a junior week at Brown university is made for the week beginning April 8. The various fraternalities will give teas, and President Faunce will give one to the juniors.

John M. Bogie, aged 52, master mechanic for the Graham Manufacturing company, Providence, dropped dead while heading over the mechanism of a new automobile. For 32 years he had been with the corporation.

Rev. William De Wit Hyde, president of Bowdoin college, has been chosen as the commencement preacher for the Harvard commencement this year.

Frank Quannell, one of the proprietors of the Hampton House, Boston, died at his home in Somerville, Mass., aged 47. Both as a restaurant keeper and a hotel man he was well known in the Boston business world.

Governor Crane of Massachusetts has signed the bill extending for two years the time for building the Boston, Quincy and Fall River bicycle railroad.

The factory of the National India Rubber company, at Bristol, Ct., will close down for two weeks, beginning March 25, for the purpose of taking an inventory and repairing the machinery.

Dennis O'Brien died at a hospital at Dover, N. H., during an operation that followed his being run over by a train which he tried to board.

A passenger train passing through Concord, Mass., struck and instantly killed Maurice Shea, 35 years old.

William Gardner, aged 26 years, committed suicide at North Adams, Mass., by taking pills green.

Robert C. Ingraham, librarian of the first free library in America since its founding, in 1822, died at New Bedford, Mass., aged 71.

Isabelle Dawson, aged 14, while attempting, in company with her brother and another lad, to cross the Concord river at Lowell, Mass., broke through the ice and was drowned.

The body of Henry A. Bolue was found near the Kenosha driving park at Haverhill, Mass. Bolue had evidently committed suicide by shooting.

Rev. Simon W. Brown, aged 35, pastor of the First Congregational church, Spencer, Mass., was taken suddenly ill with rheumatism, which reached the heart, causing death.

The current issue of The Yale University Bulletin announces the establishment of a fellowship in American history through a gift of \$10,000 received from Jonathan Buckley of New York city.

The body of George Fisk, 29, single, a farm laborer, was found hanging from a beam in the barn of Samuel P. Parsons at Ludlow, Mass.

The case against the city of Northampton, Mass., to recover \$4000 for causing the death of Edward Bakeman by a tree on one of the streets falling on him during a violent gale, has been withdrawn. The city is to pay \$100 in settlement of the claim.

Mrs. Appia Putnam Williams, widow of the late ex-Governor Joseph H. Williams, died at Augusta, Me., aged 80.

The Old Orchard (Me.) water works and the Old Orchard electric light plant have passed into the hands of George F. Haley. The purchase of these two plants involves nearly \$200,000.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay—Prime, \$18 1/2; extra, \$19 1/2; 17 1/2; fair to good, \$17 1/2; clover mixed, \$14 1/2 to 15.

Butter—Creamery, Vermont and New Hampshire, extra, 24 1/2; New York, extra, 24 1/2; western, extra, 24 1/2; firsts, 23 1/2; June, extra, 23 1/2; dairy, extra, 19 1/2; imitation creamery, extra, 13 1/2; butter, 1st box and print creamery, extra, 24 1/2; dairy, 22 1/2.

Cheese—New York and Vermont, choice twins, 12; firsts, 10 1/2; second, 9 1/2; western twins, extra, 11 1/2; 12 1/2; fair to good, 10 1/2; Vermont twins, extra, 11 1/2; 12 1/2; firsts, 10 1/2; second, 9 1/2; Ohio flat, extra, 10 1/2; 11 1/2; eggs, 12 1/2.

Eggs—Suburban and Cape fancy, 22 1/2; eastern, choice fresh, 15; Vermont and New Hampshire, choice fresh, 15; fair to good, 17 1/2; western fancy, 19 1/2; fair to good, 18 1/2; western, choice, 15; refrigerator, 14 1/2; southern, fair to good, 15 1/2.

Meats—Beef, choice, \$18 1/2; good, 7 1/2; 8 1/2; hindquarters, choice, 10 1/2; common to good, 9 1/2; mutton, extra, 6 1/2; common to good, 4 1/2; lamb, choice, 10; common to good, 7 1/2; veal, yearlings, 6 1/2.

Poultry—Turkeys, choice eastern, 11 1/2; fair to good, 9 1/2; western, 12 1/2; 12 1/2; chickens, spring extra, 11 1/2; fair to good, 9 1/2; western extra, 11; town, eastern, 11 1/2; western, 9 1/2.

Vegetables—Potatoes, Green mountain, extra, 18 1/2; rose and Helron, 22 1/2; white, 25 1/2; sweet, \$1 50; 1 1/2 per 100; onions, yellow, \$2 1/2; 100; western, \$2 1/2; 100; squash, turban, \$1 25; 100; Hubbard, \$2 1/2; 100.

Fruit—Apples, King, \$2 50; 100; Baldwin, \$2 25; 100; greenings, \$1 50; 100; Hubbardston, \$2 25; 100; cranberries, Cape Cod, choice dried, \$8 1/2; medium, \$6 1/2; grapes, catwaba, 11 1/2.

Beans—Marrow, choice, \$2 10; 100; medium, choice, \$2 1/2; yellow eyes, extra, \$2 50; 100; red kidney, \$2 1/2; 100.

Went Through the Ice
Pawtucket, R. I., March 4.—Two sons of Harry Peckol of Montville New Village, Clarence, aged 11, and Cathel, aged 8, lost their lives yesterday afternoon as the result of breaking through the ice on the Blackstone river. Cathel was drowned and Clarence dislocated four ribs and fractured his leg after he had been taken from the water.

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This company receives deposits subject to check at sight, and Pays Interest upon daily balances of \$300 and over.

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A MONEY-SAVING MONTH.

All short lines of Men's Suits have been greatly reduced in prices for immediate sale.

Some slow-selling lots are included in this cut.

The values thus presented are exceptional for clothing of this quality.

\$7.50 SUITS reduced to \$5.00.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

As we desire to close out the balance of our

FINE TRIMMED HATS

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

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Extraordinary Bargains.

None should miss this opportunity. These goods are made of good material and will be sold regardless of half cost.

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Alpha Home Pudding,

THE LATEST THING OUT.

Scotch Oats, fresh

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NEW DESIGNS.

S. S. THOMPSON.

On a Japanese Railroad.

The second and third class railroad carriages give the foreigner an opportunity to study the life of the Japanese people. On entering the first thing one notices is that while lines are drawn across the glass windows and upon inquiry the information is elicited that some of the people who travel in the cars are unused to glass, which perhaps they have never seen before, and that they are apt to put their heads through if there is nothing to indicate that a substance bars the way.

In cold weather all Japanese travelers carry rugs, for the cars are heated merely by hot steel cylinders filled with hot water and laid on the floor. Since the passengers are always putting open the windows Japanese cars in midwinter are a menace to the health of every individual who has become used to an even temperature within doors.

The smallest incident of travel is enough to break the ice, and if a person has a wrong ticket or has lost anything it is a matter of interest and solicitude for everybody else. Many of the passengers are apt to behave with the same unrestrained freedom as in their own homes. If they are starting on a long journey they at once proceed to make themselves as comfortable as possible. A rug is spread out on the seat, for they are very particular never to sit on anything that is not perfectly clean. Then they shake off their gels, or wooden clogs, and curl their feet up underneath. The next thing is a smoke, in which both men and women indulge, sometimes lighting cigarette after cigarette, but more often they use the tiny pipe, which never contains more tobacco than a wisp of smoke, and affords some, sometimes, two pulls to the smoker. The ash is then knocked out on the floor, and another wisp of smoke is lighted from the smoldering ash which has just been thrown away. This is kept up all day and on for hours.

When not smoking, eating is going on. At every station there are vendors of little tinned oranges. Every passenger buys a dozen or more, and eats them in a short time, throwing the skins about the floor. Boys pass by with tea in tiny earthen pots, a cupped over the top and this may be purchased for three sen (about a cent and a half), and the teapot is left in the car.

Besides leaning out of the car windows to buy the passengers have little wooden boxes filled with lunch. In the upper part is closely packed rice, in the lower are all sorts of little pickles, and bits of cake. Attached are two wooden chopsticks.

The Japanese throw all sorts of refuse about, and from the appearance of a car after the passengers have been in it a little while, one would imagine that the people are very untidy in their way of living. Porters enter at some of the stations, and brush up whole piles full of refuse, and on some lines of the road, a small boy in a spuce uniform comes to the car door at each stop, with a clothes brush in his hand, makes a deep bow to the occupants, and inquires if there is anything that they want!

Curious Incidents of the War.

The closing stage of the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1877-78 was marked by the following curious incidents in the shape of an extraordinary thought natural phenomenon. During the weeks that intervened between the signing of the treaty of San Stefano and the meeting of the Berlin congress, the Russian troops were encamped in front of Constantinople, which they anticipated entering in triumph immediately. One day, however, looking in the direction of the Black sea, there appeared in the sky a marvellous "fata morgana," counterfeiting fortifications. What were they? Certainly not those which the Turks had hastily raised to protect the capital. The mystery was solved by an officer who knew the place well, pronouncing the mirage to reflect the still ruined remains of the fortifications of Sebastopol, and as these were about 880 miles distant the extraordinary nature of the refraction may be imagined. The phenomenon, however, was received by the superstitious Russian soldiers as an evil portent, for Sebastopol reminded officers and men of British hostility, and it was known to all that British statesmen were now doing their utmost to over-ride the provisions of San Stefano, in order to prevent a Russian occupation of Constantinople. Neither was the presentiment of coming disappointment falsified, for as the mirage faded from the sky a dull booming noise was heard to seaward. It was the guns of the British fleet saluting the facts in the Bosphorus, and proving that the words of the famous Jingo song, "Russians shall not have Constantinople" were no empty boast.

Wife—Henry, can't you let me have some money today?

Husband—What did you do with that dollar I let you have last week?

Wife (good-naturedly)—Well, I had to have a new bonnet, and a heavier wrap, and Willie and Katie needed new shoes, and John had to have a new suit, and Frank a new hat, and Caroline needed a new gown, and Mary a pair of gloves, and David an overcoat—and—and—and, really, Henry, I don't remember what I did with the change.—Detroit Journal.

De Wolf Hopper was once a witness in a suit for slander, and the opposing counsel in the court room said:

"You are an actor, I believe?"

"Yes," replied Hopper.

"Is not that a low calling?"

"I don't know, but it's so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it."

"What was your father's calling, may I ask?"

"He was a lawyer," said Hopper.—Detroit Today.

Customer—You said these gloves were warm. My hands have been half frozen ever since I began to wear them.

Salesman—You want to go to a doctor; I can't do anything for you, I never said anything about your hands. I said the gloves were warm; and so they were when I sold them to you.—Boston Transcript.

He—Cissie, I've heard it said that a kiss without a moustache is like an egg without salt. Is that so?

She—Well, really, I don't know—I can't tell, for you see I've never—

He—Ah! Now!

She—Never ate an egg without salt.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Mrs. Housekeeper—I suppose you want a piece of cake, too.

Harvard Haselton—No, lady, but if there's an old black suit of clothes about the house I can use that.

The poor fellow you gave the cake to yesterday was my brother.—Philadelphia Press.

It is one of the privileges of men to live and learn, but some men seem to live a great deal more than they learn.—Chicago News.

Jack Tar's Growl.

The author of "From Edinburgh to the Antarctic," writing of the sailor's habit of grumbling, says: "The dinner was all the same—this is to say, Monday's dinner was all alike, and what we have today we shall have this day six months hence. Jack's forefather this day 100 years ago had the same menu and made the same uncomplimentary remarks about the dishes, and 100 years hence on this day Jack's children will growl over their salt horse and plumbed duff." The author also tells this "yarn" to illustrate that Jack's habit of grumbling can't be cured and must be endured.

Once upon a time there lived a skipper whose wife said to him that if she went to sea the poor men would never find fault with their food. Her husband took her with him on a voyage, and the good woman attended to the cooking in the galley herself.

The house was thick with fresh vegetables, the bread was white and without weeds, the meat was good, and the drink was almost half pints, but still the men growled.

Then the skipper's wife thought of the hens she had brought on board to lay eggs for her husband's breakfast. She took them out of the coop, wrung their necks with her own fair hands, plucked them, roasted them and sent them to the skipper on the cabin chime.

"Now the men," she said to herself, "will know how much we think of their comfort."

At eight bells she stole forward to the fore-cabin to listen to the praise of her skill as a cook. She looked down the hatch and saw a big black fish plunge a fork into the hen and heard a hoarse voice growl, "I say, Bill, what d'ye think this 'ere bloody fowl did of?"

Won by His Wits.

The persistence of a street archn who whistles to earn money is sometimes anything but generally excusable. Now and then it becomes amusing and irresistible.

"Say, mister, do you want your bag carried?" asked such a boy, running after a man who was hurrying along the street, evidently bound for the railroad station.

"No, I don't," answered the man, a little sharply.

"I'll carry it all the way for a penny," persisted the boy.

"I tell you I don't want it carried," said the man, quickening his pace.

"Don't you?" said the boy, breaking into a trot to keep abreast of his victim.

"No, I don't," said the man, glancing fiercely at his small tormentor.

"Well, then, mister," said the urchin, with an expression of anxious and innocent inquiry on his round dirty face, "what are you carrying it for? Why don't you sit it down?"

In spite of himself the man's mouth twitched and with a "There, take it!" he passed over the bag to his persistent companion, who staggered rapidly along without further word, until the station was reached, where he received a nickel with a beaming smile.

Air That May be Seen.

The quivering of the air above a ridge of open ground on a hot, still day is a phenomenon that is not generally understood. The same thing may be seen over a hot stove. As the quivering is visible only above a hot surface most persons would be likely to say that it is the heat rising from the surface, but as heat is not perceptible to the eye that explanation is not satisfactory. Heat is, of course, a factor in the case, but it serves only to make the air visible, for it is the air that we see. The quivering is caused by the upward passage, close by each other, of small currents of air of different temperatures, in which the rays of light are irregularly refracted. It is the irregular refraction that makes the currents visible.

Preserved by Pressure.

The common, cheap and criminal way of preserving milk is by the addition of injurious chemicals. Sterilizing by means of subjecting to heat has long been known and practiced. A new method has just been found, namely, subjecting to a high pressure. A German chemist has been experimenting with the following results: Milk which was subjected to a pressure of nearly 100,000 pounds per square inch, remained fresh for from 24 to 60 hours longer than that which was untreated. The pressure of 125,000 pounds for 24 hours kept the milk fresh for from four to six days.

Musings by the Seashore.

"What a mistake it is," observed the doctor as they walked along the shore, to speak of this as the "waste" of the sea! There isn't a drop that is wasted. Without the ocean the continents themselves would soon become uninhabitable deserts.

"Therefore," commented the professor, "while it loves the sand it saves the land."—Chicago Tribune.

Johnny—Pa, doesn't a man sometimes speak so rapidly that the stenographer can't follow him, and says so many wonderful things that they are lost in admiration at his eloquence?

Pa—Yes, I have heard that something of the kind does happen now and then. But why do you ask, Johnny?

Johnny—I notice that when you make a speech the papers always say, "Mr. Breeze also spoke."—Boston Transcript.

"What do you do for a living?"

"Mister," said Meandering Mike, "I've just started in on a new profession. I'm a heart-string loosener."

"A what?"

"Der's no use of saying it over ag'in. People can't enjoy Christmas without giving presents, but some is so out of practice dat dey doesn't know how to go about it. So I lets 'em practice on me, so as to get started in a small way."—Washington Star.

"I should think you would be afraid to mention this in the middle of the day," said the blond typewriter to the brunette when they met at dinner.

"I'm not a bit," said the dark one, "you see our office is on the thirty-sixth floor, and when I go up in the elevator it takes my breath away."—Yonkers Statesman.

Little Tommy had seen his mamma make custards with meringue on them. One day his mamma sent him to see if his papa was ready for dinner. He found the father with father on his face, getting ready for a shave. Tommy came back, and said: "No, mamma, papa has meringue all over his face, and can't come now."—Presbyterian.

When a man is bilious he admits it and takes pills, but a woman begins to talk about life being a struggle, and the weariness of her environment.—Archibald Globe.

A Chinese Mother-in-Law Story.

"The Experiences of a British Pharmacist in China" was the title of an address by Mr. Frank Bowne, who was introduced as the Government analyst at Hong Kong.

As illustrating the Chinese regard for filial piety, the lecturer told an interesting mother-in-law story. A man and his wife maltreated the husband's mother. As a punishment the scene of the act was opened, and the active agents were put to death, and the mother of the wife was banished, branded and exiled for her daughter's crime. The house in which the offenders lived was dug up from the foundations. Moreover, the scholars of the district were precluded from attending public examinations, and even the magistrates were deprived of their office. These drastic measures were designed to render the empire filial.—London News.

Advice from a Butcher.

"What the newspapers should do is to devote less space to describing what people should wear and more to what they should eat," remarked the butcher. "Fashionably dressed women come in here every day who don't know lamb from mutton, or a hen from a rooster. So I would men have dyspepsia! I find that men know more about the quality of food stuffs than women do. Many of the latter don't even know the few simple tests that might help them to distinguish an old fowl from a young one, and about meat they're greener yet. A young woman came in here the other day and asked for two pounds of beef cutlets. I showed her the loin I proposed to chop the cutlets from, and she remarked, 'Yes, that's very nice, but isn't it rather thick to fry?'—Philadelphia Times.

And There He Was.

"Yes," he said, "I think a man owes it to himself to choose a wife who can do housework, if necessary. Of course I wouldn't want my wife to be able to do so. One user can tell what my Japanese girls sometimes leave suddenly, and I sometimes am occasionally awfully hurt. In my opinion, a girl does herself just as much harm in learning to do housework as in learning to play the piano or in studying 'Omar Khayyam,' and?"

"Oh, Mr. Spangolinas," she cried, "excuse me for interrupting you, but such a funny thing happened this afternoon. I dropped the dishcloth and said to myself, 'There I know somebody will come this evening!' And here you are!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Chinamen Not Good Soldiers.

It is a natural supposition that people who have no fear of death should make good soldiers. Yet the Chinaman has so far been a hopelessly bad soldier. That is not because he is a coward or because he is afraid of death or wounds, yet, after all, however lightly a man may hold his life, no one sacrifices it unless he is for some ideal or other. It is but fair to say that it is the military mandarins or officers who generally give the signal for a stampede. Possibly if commanded by capable officers the Chinese, with their wonderful power of enduring privation and their callousness toward death, would eventually form an admirable army.

Sir Lyon Playfair, who represented the University of Edinburgh for 17 years, naturally came in contact with the most eminent men of England, and he put this question to most of them: "Did you in your extensive practice ever know a patient who was afraid to die?" With two exceptions, it seems, they answered "No." One of these exceptions was Sir Benjamin Brodie, who said he had seen one case. The other was Sir Robert Christison, who had seen one case, that of a girl of bad character who had a sudden accident.—Health.

Of pigs it is commonly reported that so queerly fashioned are they that if they attempt to swim they cut their throats with their fore feet, but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of their legs, they just touch their throats with their fore feet and beat the water very high. Many of the islands of the southern seas are now inhabited by wild pigs, which are the descendants of those which have swum ashore, sometimes great distances, from wrecked vessels.—Pittsburgh Magazine.

Railway Official (traveling in a car, on his own line)—They say there has been some fault found with the lamps on these trains. Do you see anything wrong with them?

Passenger—No, sir. On the contrary, they are exactly the kind of lamps I like to see used.

Railway Official (highly pleased)—I presume you are a professional man?

Passenger—Yes, sir. I am an oculist.—London Fun.

"The clothes I got here last winter," said Slopoy, "were out very quickly. I wish I could try to make this suit last."

"Make it last, eh?" returned the tailor. "I don't think I'll make it at all, unless you make a settlement first."—Philadelphia Press.

"So you are an inventor?" said the rudely inquisitive man.

"Yes."

"What do you invent?"

"Principally stories about the things I expect to invent some time."—Washington Star.

"I suppose you love to give pleasure," said the altruist to the humorist lecturer.

"Yes, indeed," replied the other, "I'd have to quit if I didn't, you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Now, Johnny," his mother said, as they started for church, "I want you to behave like a good little boy."

"I can't," blurted Johnny. "I don't know any good little boy!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Papa, is it true that love is a disease?"

"That is the way certain wise experts have diagnosed it, my dear."

"And, oh, papa, must we be vaccinated against it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, your honor, the butcher was ugly. I asked him for a choice cut."

"What did he give you?"

"An under cut."

"Three dollars and costs."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Rubber, spun-glass, steel and ivory are the most elastic substances." The writer of this seems to have forgotten the human conscience.—Boston Transcript.

Women's Dep't.

Women and Government.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said in a recent address:

Within the last hundred years the relationship of women to government has entirely changed, that one who has not had occasion to study and analyze the changes would scarcely recognize it. A hundred years ago it was a common saying that every man's house was his castle. It was his castle. The man always owned the castle. He owned everything in the castle. He even owned his wife's clothes, and her wedding ring. The common understanding of the world at that time was that the government was a function away over here on one side, and the home was a function away over here on the other, and that government had nothing to do with the home, nor the home with the government.

But the whole progress of this last century has been to put the home within the government, and the modern progress of government has been to interfere in regard to that home and its welfare at every moment of the day. Today women own these castles as well as men. There are queens as well as kings within the castle. Today women occupy a position of individuality they did not possess a hundred years ago. But now, if a woman wishes to build a home, the government interferes and puts an indirect tax upon the lumber and nails with which she must build it, and upon the stone and brick. She is indirectly taxed upon the carpets and curtains and all the furniture. She is taxed upon everything she buys for the home, and upon almost every article of food she eats. And more than this. Not only is the woman taxed in order to carry on other functions of government, but the progress of events has taken away from her many of the useful occupations in general use a hundred years ago, and has put them under the direct supervision of the government.

In those days it was the woman who prepared the meals for the family. Today she must go to the public market or buy at the meat shop, and the government superintends it; and many and many a woman has met death in her household because that meat shop has not been properly superintended by the government under which she lived.

In New York, not more than a week ago, a man was arrested for selling horse meat, and still another for selling tainted meat. In the old times nearly every family had its cow. Today we read on every side of death in the milk pail, and it is the milk business which, perhaps, is under the supervision of government today as is no other. In the olden days women made all the clothing for the family. Today the clothes are made in factories, with all the evils of the sweat-shops attached, and their making is under the supervision of the government. If a woman is employed anywhere, the government superintends her. In every moment of the day, through every day of the week, the government is interfering with the individual and personal rights of a woman. In the olden days, whether a woman came into the world or whether she went out of it, she was attended by friends and neighbors, and even on her wedding day it was only a matter for those persons concerned. Today, if the government never exercises any other personal supervision over the individual woman, it insists upon superintending her when she comes into the world, and when she goes out of it, and when she marries. Today the government looks after its women, and interferes with them exactly as it interferes with men, because the home relations have changed, and the home is within the government.

I now ask you, gentlemen, if the time has not come when the woman has changed from the condition of a ward to a condition of intelligence, when she touches the government all the way along her life, and when the government touches her, if she should not have a share in it?

Helen M. Whelaw, editor of the Boston Club Woman, has prepared and published a register and directory of the women's clubs in New England, which is of great value as a reference book. It contains the names and locations of all the women's clubs, by States, and gives a list of the officers of each club, with its date of organization, membership of the State Federations. The register is embellished with full-length portraits of prominent club women.

Massachusetts is represented by Julia Ward Howe, honorary president; Massachusetts Federation; Mrs. Anna B. West, vice-president; Massachusetts Federation; Mrs. Isabella A. Potter, president; Woman's Club House Corporation, Boston; Mrs. May Allen Ward, first vice-president; Massachusetts Federation; and Miss Florence Everett, president of the "Ex," a social club made up of ex-members of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Federation. The register is distributed free to club women.

Mending as an Occupation.

The girl who has deft fingers and a skillful needle can command a very fair income by going from house to house as a mender, says a writer in Zion's Herald. Many people, who have more money than time, will be glad of her services. Business women especially, who need to wear their clothes as long as possible, and yet have no time to spend on repairs, will be good customers.

The girl who mends should be able to do everything, from darning stockings up to precious lace. If she has a "knack" for millinery, so much the better for her. She can pinch a hat frame here and there, steam-furlock, curl feathers, and connect a very fair-looking hat out of material on hand. The mender must not be above cleaning gowns, and she may even have to polish shoes and sew on buttons. She must be ready to do anything and everything if she aims to make a complete success of her business. Some women will turn their wadlodes over to her, expecting to have them put in complete order.

The efficient mender can command from a dollar and a half a day, depending upon the locality. A modest card in the newspapers will announce her business, or she can leave cards with dressmakers, who will not hesitate to recommend her, as her work does not conflict with theirs. Her best recommendation, however, will come from pleased customers, and the probabilities are that she will have all the work she can do.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Dr. H. Fletcher. It has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

By Way of Prelude.

Towne—Colonel Bragg was telling you something he was proud of last night, wasn't he?

Brown—Oh! did you hear him?

Towne—He had just started as I passed by, and I overheard him say:

"Well, sir, I'm ashamed to say."—Philadelphia Press.

What He Got.

Towne—Our friend, Underthum, tells me he's got a fine situation. How much does he get, do you know?

Brown—Oh, about \$2 a week.

Towne—You don't mean it! It must be a fine situation to command such a princely salary.

Brown—I didn't say that was his salary. That's what his wife allows him.—Philadelphia Press.

Smith—I suppose Dobber regards himself the greatest artist that ever handled brush.

Jones—You do Dobber an injustice. He never presumed to regard himself in any such light. Why I have heard him say, very modestly, that he was a second Raphael. Isn't that admitting that Raphael was a greater painter than himself?—Boston Transcript.

Mr. Binks (whose invalid wife insists on boarding)—Look here now. The Medical Record says nothing will improve a woman's health like sweeping, baking, bedmaking, dishwashing and polishing the silver.

Mrs. Binks—Hush! You know very well you never got me any silver to polish. No wonder I'm sick.—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Keene—There are times when I wish I were a man.

Mr. Keene—For instance.

Mrs. Keene—When I pass a millionaire's window and think how happy I could make my wife by giving her a new bonnet.—Bunny Stories.

"Steeple Charley," who was recently employed on St. John's church, was it is said, approached by a man one day at the church who asked the steeple climber in jest to show him his union card.

"Come up and I'll show it to you," said the climber, pointing to the cross on the north tower.

The invitation was declined.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup has never failed to cure all forms of throat diseases. It always effects a permanent cure. This wonderful remedy has cured thousands of sufferers from bronchitis, hoarseness and other bronchial troubles. All druggists sell it.

White—I understand young Green lost all the money his father left him on the races, and he's now looking for a job. He won't have so soft a thing as he had had.

Brown—Oh, I don't know. He'll have a soft thing as long as he doesn't lose his head.—Chicago News.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
7. Direct all communications to:

Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

NOTES.

THE COOKES OF RHODE ISLAND
DESCENDANTS OF WALTER
COOKE OF WEYMOUTH, MASS.

BY H. RUTH COOKE.

The children of Nicholas Cooke and wife Johanna were:

31. Josiah Cooke (Elder), b. Aug. 29, 1685, (Bailon Gen. says born 1691). He was pastor of the Six Principles Baptist Church of Rhode Island; married a lady unknown at date (1690).

32. Nicholas Cooke, b. June 10, 1697; md. Elizabeth, called by some Elizabeth Staples, considered by others as step-sister of Nicholas, of which no proof exists, hence, her parents' names are much needed; Elizabeth died in Bellingham March 3, 1788, in the 89th year and 9 months of her age, hence ten years younger than her husband.

33. Johanna Cooke, b. Feb. 13, 1689-90.

34. Mary Cooke, b. Oct. 9, 1690; md. Dec. 29, 1710, Joseph Holbrook, son of Peter Holbrook and Alice (Godfree) whose brothers have been mentioned.

At death of Alice, he, Peter, b. Aug. 5, 1655, md. (2) Elizabeth Pool. (See Vinton's Memorial.)

35. Ann Cooke, b. March 4, 1693.

36. Seth Cooke, b. April 28, 1699; md. Elizabeth.

37. Daniel Cooke, b. Aug. 18, 1703; md. Susannah. He was a Quaker and an Abolitionist.

38. David Cooke, b. Nov. 15, 1705; md. by Wm. Arnold, Justice, Feb. 3, 1743, Hannah Ballou, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Lovett) Ballou. He died Oct. 24, 1790; she died Jan. 10, 1783; she was born Dec. 1, 1717. David was a deacon.

39. Abigail Cooke, b. Oct. 4, 1707. A child of 2d wife was

40. Nona Cooke, b. 1710; md. (1) Keziah Albee; md. (2) Olive Gaskell. He died 1771.

John Rockwood, grandpa of this family, during King Philip's War, went to Medford to the home of his brother, Nicholas Rockwood.

Grandpa John Rockwood was son of Richard Rockwood and Agnes Bicknell, daughter of Zachary Bicknell. Richard is named Richard Rickett, in Bates' History of Braintree, and as having a family of six persons, Agnes, his second wife. The birth of John, by wife Agnes, is the only one recorded at Braintree. Then Richard must have married a third time as his widow Ann, is mentioned as administratrix of his estate. Grandpa John Rockwood's will, dated June 8, 1721, probated Sept. 10, 1725, names wife Rebecca, sons-in-law John Darling, Nicholas Cooke, Isaac Thayer and Jonathan Hayward, and grandchildren Hannah (Brown), daughter of John Darling; Mercy (Thompson), wife of David Thompson; Mary Holbrook, wife of Joseph Holbrook; Ann Cooke, her sister, children of my son, Joseph, deceased, and (great) granddaughters Priscilla, the daughter of John Corbit, (whose mother was Priscilla Rickett, who md. Feb. 2, 1682, Robert Rickett, says account in History of Sherburne.) Beloved grandson, John Corbit, sole executor.

This will is best understood, by giving the children of John Rockwood, an original proprietor of Medford. They were:

(a) John Rockwood, b. Braintree, Mass., b. 18, 1663; killed by Indians, when they attacked Medford, July 19, 1675 (See Massachusetts State Archives Vol. 69, page 53.)

(b) Priscilla Rockwood, born at Medford, Mass., August 14, 1665; married there Feb. 23, 1682, Robert Corbit; and had John Corbit, b. Dec. 7, 1683, who married Mehitable Holbrook, and had Margery Corbit, under whose family the Corbit record will appear.

(c) Johannan Rockwood, born Aug. 14, 1667; married Nicholas Cooke, No. 8.

(d) Anne (Joane) Rockwood, born at Medford, August 25, 1669; died there August 30, 1690; married at Boston, Jan. 3, 1687, John Darling, of Medford, as his second wife. Had only Hannah Darling, born April 29, 1689, who married October 13, 1703, Samuel Brown.

(e) Joseph Rockwood, born at Medford, Mass., May 27, 1671.

(f) Mercy Rockwood, born at Medford, December 18, 1700; married Feb. 1, 1691, Isaac Thayer, son of Ferdinand and Huldah Hayward, as given under No. 2. Had 4 children, one of them, Mary Thayer, married David Thompson. (See Thayer Memorial.)

(g) Deliverance Rockwood, so named because deliverance from the Indians, or ancestor had arrived, she died at Medford, Mass., Oct. 31, 1678.

(h) Trial Rockwood, b. Medford, Feb. 28, 1677, so named because her life commenced while her parents were in distress; as destitution was theirs on account of Philip's war; Trial died before 1707; md. Jonathan Hayward (see History of Medford.)

Tradition says Rockwood was a page at Court of Henry VIII, and in a game of chess with his King, won a minor belonging to one of the monarchies distributed in the King's reign, and for this, received from Henry VIII, for his arms 6 chessworks.

Richard Rockwood came to America, and four of his children were:

1. Nicholas Rockwood, married first Jane Adams, and went to Medford, with sons of Henry Adams; married second Margaret Holbrook, daughter of John (Savage) married third, 1775, Silence Dunning. She died 1677. He died Jan. 25, 1694-1.

2. Lydia Rockwood married Edward Adams, and lived in Medford. (See Genealogy of Henry Adams Family.)

3. Joseph Rockwood, buried in Rehoboth, Mass., July 21, 1681. Married there Jan. 5, 1680-1, Mary Willmouth, (See Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. VII.)

4. John Rockwood, born at

Braintree 1, 10, 1611. His mother was Agnes.

Nicholas Rockwood and his wife Jane (Adams) had son Samuel, who married, Dec. 15, 1671, Hannah Ellis, daughter of John and Susanna (Lambert) Ellis. She was born in Medford, Mass., April 9, 1651; and their daughter, Hannah Rockwood, married John Hill, of Sherburne (John, John Hill, John Hill, Ebenezer Hill, Thomas Holbrook, John Hill, Joseph Twichell and others went to Sherburne in 1682.

Hill, Ellis and Cooke marriages appear later in this record.

Lydia Rockwood and Edward Adams had a daughter Sarah Adams, born May 29, 1660, who married John Turner, brother of Isaac Turner, as said. John Turner was a soldier in Capt. Mosely's company.

John and Sarah (Adams) Turner had: 1. John Turner, born 1681; married 1703, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Metcalfe) Fisher, of Medford, Mass.

2. Stephen Turner, born 1684; married 1712, Judith Fisher, sister of Mary, above.

3. Edward Turner, born 1685; married 1745, Mary Wright.

4. Ebenezer Turner, born 1686; married Esther Clark, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wright) Clark.

The puzzle in the Turner family: Davis gives on page 263 that Humphrey Turner came to Plymouth, Mass., 1628, with wife Lydia (Gannett), and a son John, who married Mary Brewster, daughter of Jonathan, (who came in the "Fortune," 1621,) and his wife Lucretia, who came in the "Mayflower," with her father-in-law, Elder William Brewster; and that Humphrey had afterward a second son, John, known as "young John." But John Turner and Mary Brewster were the ones who became ancestors of a Cooke descendant of this family, as see below.

This giving same name to son, in same family, living at same time, as well as repeating same name, in same family, for one who had died in that family, may have been the fashion of the early day, and may throw light on another Cooke family, whose ancestor was Francis, who had a John Cooke for a son, and on early records a John Cooke, Sen., and a John Cooke, Jr., appear on same record, at same time, in same place. This fashion extended to Long Island, where, the eldest son of John Woodruffe, Sen., was named John, for the father of his mother, John Gosmer, who was adopted by grandpa Gosmer, and lived with him, but kept the name of Woodruffe. But Pa Woodruffe said he would have another son, named John, for himself, and that John would stay at home with him, which he did, and thus two living John Woodruffes existed at the same date.

Nicholas Cooke's (No. 8) wife, Johanna (Rockwood) died 1710-12, and he married (2) in Medford, Mass., Dec. 18, 1712, Mehitable (Hayward) Staples, widow of Abraham Staples, and daughter of Samuel and Mehitable (Thompson) Hayward as above said. Abraham Staples died in Medford, Mass., Jan. 30, 1706, born there June 14, 1663, farmer, son of Abraham, son of John, son of John Staples, of Weymouth, 1630; whose wife was Rebecca; John d. at Dorchester, Mass., July 4, 1688, leaving a will, probated Aug. 2, 1689.

His children were:

(I) John Staples.

(II) Abraham Staples.

(III) Rebecca Staples, md. Samuel Sumner.

(IV) Sarah Staples, md. Increase Sumner.

John Staples (I) md. Sarah —.

His children were:

(V) John Staples, born Nov. 3, 1672.

(VI) Thomas Staples, born April 19, 1674; died at Braintree, Aug. 30, 1692.

Abraham Staples (II) learned trade of weaver, lived a time in Dorchester, married at Weymouth July 7, 1660, Mary Randall, daughter of Robert, of Weymouth, Mass. She was born March 20, 1642-3, and died in Medford, March 9, 1712-13. He was a Sergeant in King Philip's War, and his grave is so marked at Medford. He died October 20, 1703, leaving a will probated at Boston, December 21, 1703, which names wife Mary, sons John (an illegitimate), Abraham, Jacob, Ebenezer, (married December 5, 1721, Mehitable Barron) and Ephraim, and daughter Hannah. Ephraim married September 28, 1699, Elizabeth Webster, and left a son Ephraim, of whom Ebenezer was made guardian in 1710.

According to the Medford records the children of Abraham Staples were:

(VII) Abraham Staples, born June 14, 1663, married Mehitable Hayward, who married second Nicholas Cooke, No. 8, above.

(VIII) Mary Staples, born April 1, 1665; died June 29, 1669.

(IX) Jacob Staples, born November 10, 1669.

(X) Ephraim Staples, born September 2, 1678.

(XI) Mary Staples, born February 8, 1680.

(XII) Benjamin Staples, born December 27, 1682.

(XIII) Hannah Staples, born May 13, 1683, married January 5, 1693, John Darling, son of John (Demiss) Darling.

Abraham Staples (VII) married Mehitable Hayward, daughter of Samuel and Mehitable (Thompson) Hayward, and died at Medford, January 30, 1706; and she married second December 18, 1712, Nicholas Cooke, as said, and 1725, they petitioned the Judge of Probate regarding Mehitable's first husband's estate, and named his children as Mehitable Staples, Mary Staples and Abraham Staples.

(Thus no Elizabeth Staples appears to marry her step-brother, Nicholas Cooke, No. 8, as stated by many, and Elizabeth's parentage remains unknown and obscure.)

Children were:

(XIV) Mehitable Staples, married Jonathan Cooke, No. 11.

(XV) Abraham Staples, born at Medford, Mass., April 3, 1706; died there August 23, 1767; married first June 26, 1727, Abigail, daughter of Daniel Taff, married second, February 3, 1737, Thankful, daughter of Woodland Thompson, married third, October 1740, Lydia White, and had thirteen children, one being Nabor Staples, born 1756, married Prudence Darling, February 4, 1755.

(XVI) Mary Staples.

Jacob Staples (IX) married at Medford, March 28, 1690, Abigail, daughter of Timothy and Hester (Winter) Humbley. (See Boston Transcript, December 19, 1900. By a Descendant.)

Suffolk County Probate, Case 6031, Estate of Nicholas Cooke, Husbandman, deceased, intestate, Bond dated December 21, 1730, Nicholas Cooke, weaver, admitted administrator of his father Nicholas Cooke, late of Bellingham, his mother-in-law, (meaning mother by law or step-mother) Mehitable Cooke relating to accept thereof.

William Hayward and James Smith endorsed "Commissioners," appraised

Nicholas Cooke's estate, March 19, 1734-5.

"We Caleb Phillips and Cornelius Darling and Daniel Corbit of Bellingham being under oath have made appraisement of the land of Nicholas Cooke deceased, and we do value and appraise as followeth:

The homestead and buildings and a wood lot 37 acres which is given to his two youngest sons David and Noah Cook—500 pounds; land given to Daniel Cook, 58 acres—58 pounds; land given to Josiah Cook, 72 acres—at 15 shillings per acre—108 pounds; land given to Nicholas Cook, 15 acres at 15 shillings per acre—22 pounds 15 shillings; and forty acres wood land not given away by deed—10 pounds; and five acres lying at another place, not given away by deed—5 pounds.

Cornelius Darling.

Written by Caleb Phillips, Suffolk, March the 19 day, 1734-5.

Bellingham, 28-298.

Administration granted to Nicholas Cooke, son of Nicholas Cooke, late of Bellingham, Husbandman, deceased.

Boston, December 21, 1730.

Inventory 1693:11. 28-431

By William Hayward, 28-431

Seth Chapin, Jr. Appraisers.

Appraisers took oath Boston, Feb. 25, 1730-1, before I, Willard, Judge of Probate.

Hammatt Ipswich Papers say on page 160, the name Hayward confounded on Ipswich records, with Howard, as Tabitha Hayward was recorded as married January 22, 1693, to Christopher Hodgkins, she undoubtedly a daughter of William Howard, as on page 129, Ibid, is given as William Hayward, born October 3, 1685, and in 1685, his son William married Charlotte Hodgkins.

April 15, 1686, died "old Thomas Hayward", and by an account with Robert Lord, 1678, he is styled a butcher, and is charged for "recording a marriage and birth". This charge for recording births and marriages may reveal the reason why some children do not appear on public records, the fee not being available.

Ipswich Papers have also Nehemiah Hayward's will, dated March 22, 1664, proved 1665; mentions wife Anna, and children not named. Besides his loving brethren Nathaniel Hayward and John Dickey, and father Nicholas Hayward to have oversight of the children.

This name Nicholas Hayward, the Nicholas part of it may mean something to the early Cookes, as Walter Cooke named his sixth son Nicholas, and was well enough acquainted in 1684 with the Rockets (Rockwood) to let this son marry their daughter Joanna; and Rockwoods were well enough acquainted with the Haywards to let their daughter Triah Rockwood marry Jonathan Hayward. Their first child was born in 1666, and these Hayward marriages continued down into the Albee family, as see below.

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS.

1668. ROGERS—Who was Robert Rogers mentioned as one of those "authorized to set forth a scheme to raise by lottery" an account of which is given in Mercury January 29. Can any one tell me of his family? Was he a brother of Samuel and Harper Rogers who married Lydia and Mary Barber, daughters of Benjamin? Did he have brother Stephen who married Sarah Hayward? And Joseph, who married Margaret Webb and Captain John, who married Mehitable Telford? And James, who married Mercy Telford? Can some of those who have been so helpful with this Barber puzzle continue their good work in the Rogers puzzle?—J. F. S. S.

1669. WINSLOW—Job Winslow, of Dighton, Mass., married September 29, 1743, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Richmond) Fisher. His son, Job, Jr., born July 19, 1717, married in 1781, Mary Atwood, daughter of Sylvester, whose mother was Ruth, sister of Elizabeth Richmond above. Winslow Memorial expressly states that the parentage of Job, Sr., cannot be decided. If the records of all the Jobs who are given in the viz. Job, born September 7, 1712, in Rochester, Mass., son of James (Nathaniel), Kenelm? Would like to ask C. A. (Query 181, January 26) if he knows whether Job, son of Lieutenant Job and Ruth (—) Winslow had a son Job? Job has only the record of birth at Swansea, July 10, 1683. The fact of his residence at Dighton (where he owned the Judge Bayle's place) would seem to indicate Job (Joseph), Job, Kenelm? some of whose children are said to have been born there. But the Winslow Memorial gives this Job, a son Job, Jr., with wives, first Temperance Hayden, and second Mary Rogers. Job, Sr., of Dighton was a Captain in the French and Indian War, and accompanied Major General John Winslow to Acadia in his memorable expedition. It would seem that his lineage might be traced. His other children, of whom I have no further record, were Nathaniel, born October 5, 1741, Elizabeth, June 10, 1752, and Jeremiah, born August 10, 1757.—F. S. W.

ANSWERS.

1651. SENDERLAND, SHERMAN—In her answer to this query, Jan. 19, E. M. T. says truly that Susanna (Sherman) Tripp does not seem to fit into the printed genealogy of the Sherman family. But that doesn't begin to account for all the R. I. SHERMANs, not even of the third generation. Take the family of Peleg and Elizabeth (Lawton) Sherman for instance. There were fourteen children. Four daughters, Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah and Isabel have no further record. Daughters don't count, but three sons, John, Benjamin and George have only the date of birth. Perhaps John died young, but the following records seem to indicate that Benjamin at least had a family. He was born July 15, 1677. George was born Dec. 18, 1687. George Sherman, of S. Kingstown, admitted freeman May, 1732.

George Sherman, house carpenter, deeded lands to Benjamin Sherman, (both of S. Kingstown) in 1735. Benjamin, of Freestone, married Feb. 1717-18, Martha Cooke, of Tiverton. (Who was he?)

Susanna Sherman, daughter of Benjamin, married 1739, Samuel Sheldon, and moved to Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Jonathan Sherman, of Benjamin, S. Kingstown, married — Powell, Aug. 1755.

James, of Benjamin, adult (?), baptized 1762.

Might not Susanna Sherman, married in 1749 to Peregrine Tripp, and given of S. Kingstown, belong to this

line of Peleg and Elizabeth Lawton?—F. S. W.

725. NORTON. In the Mercury for January 29, B. J. P. speaks of Avis, wife of Peleg Norton, a slip of the pen, probably. The Thurston Genealogy says Avis, daughter of Benjamin and Avis Norton, married Parson Thimble, of East Greenwich. Another daughter, Elizabeth, married Edward Thurston. "Vital Records" give Elizabeth Norton, of Benjamin, and Edward Thurston, of Samuel, May 8, 1725. Any light on the Rhode Island Nortons would be welcome. Were they all descendants of Nicholas, of Martha's Vineyard? Was Elizabeth Norton above, the niece of Robert Stanton to whom he left 50s. in his will? He died February 18, 1712. Or was she the Elizabeth Norton who married, May 1, 1719, Nathaniel Manchester, of Portsmouth? The latter Elizabeth is styled in one record, "of Martha's Vineyard," sister, perhaps, of Samuel Norton who married Content Coggeshall, of Newport, R. I. This Samuel was, I think, of Chilmack.—F. S. W.

1820. MACOMBER—Eliza Macomber was born in 1718, the son of John Macomber and Elizabeth Williams. He married first Judith Williams, who died December 1, 1743; and second Sarah Pitts, who died May 30, 1810. He was a Captain in the "Dauntless" Militia, and died February 3, 1802. By his wife Sarah he had Elizabeth, who married Dr. Philip Padelford, John Macomber, his father, born March 18, 1681, and died December 14, 1747, was the son of John Macomber, Jr., and Anna Evans. His wife, Elizabeth, born April 16, 1686, and died May 2, 1732, was the daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Rogers) Williams. See Pierce's Contributions, page 283.—C. S. B.

1821. WALLACE, James Walling, who died April 4, 1758, married twice. I do know the name of his first wife, but he married second, March 24, 1741, Elizabeth Wall, who died 1752. My notes on Walling will appear in Rhode Island Cooke under No. 27, Joseph Cooke, now being published by the Newport Mercury.—H. R. C.

Tiverton.

The Literary Club met on Saturday evening with Mrs. J. F. Ranney and was well attended. The study of Washington Irving and his works were continued. By special request Miss Grace E. Manchester repeated her entertaining paper upon the life of Irving read at a previous meeting. The president of the society read a paper upon the "Alhambra," after which the society completed the reading of Rip Van Winkle. Prominent amongst the exercises of the evening were a piano solo by Mrs. F. L. Davis and a playlet and semi-humorous report of the last meeting, written by Ernest Church, the secretary pro tem, and read by Miss Sadie Boyd. The society had the pleasure of welcoming as guests several members of the "Active Culture Club" of Portsmouth, R. I., including Miss Carr, the president, and Miss Thurston, the secretary. In response to invitation, Miss Carr favored the Tiverton Society with a short and pleasing address, which was well received. A pleasing social hour was spent after the literary exercises were over. The society will meet Saturday, March 9th, with Mrs. Joseph Church.

The Citizens' Good Government club held its regular meeting in Whitridge Hall Saturday evening. There was a good attendance of members who discussed with animation the subjects entered upon during the evening. It was voted to add to the club's name "and Town Improvement Society," so henceforth the society will be known as the Citizens' Good Government Club and Town Improvement Society. The question of support for the public library was discussed freely by most of the members present, who concluded that the people of Tiverton should do all in their power to support the public libraries in the town; also to assist in establishing libraries in the north and east end of the town. The next question was "Is there any method the town could adopt by which better service could be received for the money expended?" This question was participated in by members from all parts of the town. Five new members were taken in and applications for three more.

A special meeting will be held at Nonquit Grange Wednesday evening, when the first and second degrees will be conferred upon two candidates.

Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Knoll and Mrs. Lawson from Newport assisted in the services held in the Friends' Meeting House Wednesday evening.

Block Island.

Mr. H. A. Mott, proprietor of the Ocean Cottage, who has been quite ill during the winter, started March 4th for St. Augustine, Florida. His only sister, Mrs. Chas. W. Willis, proprietor of Surf Hotel, and her granddaughter, Miss Almada Littlefield, accompany him. They expect to remain one month.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Newport, are now ready to receive applications from parties who intend to apply for license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors.

In order to conform to the amendment of Chapter 182 of the General Laws of the State, passed at the January Session, A. D. 1901, Licenses will be granted May 1st, to expire December 1, 1901.

All applications for license must be made in the hands of the commissioners by March 24th, 1901.

A license not paid within fifteen days after the date of granting thereof will be revoked.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Commissioners, first floor of the Building, by order of the Police Commissioners.

W. H. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

28-2w

The Latest Fad in Picture Frames.

THE "Witch Rabbit" Foot Frames.

Made in passepartout style, size 7x10; mounted in last poster color, with small Bristol board. The oval opening for cabinet photographs, a bit of red rabbit fur in the upper left corner, representing the "witch rabbit," and a small black cat in the right corner is indicative of more good luck. Just the thing for a white parlor or a man's den.

Carr's Book Shop, 251 WASHINGTON BUILDING.

Furnished Cottages on various parts of the Island.

FOR RENT.

Apply to H. S. MILKIN, Block Island, R. I.

28-2w

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance establishing a Board of Health for the City of Newport.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

Section 1. The City Council in convention immediately after the passage of this ordinance shall elect a Board of Health for the City of Newport to consist of five members, one to serve until the beginning of the municipal year 1902, one to serve until the beginning of the municipal year 1903, one to serve until the beginning of the municipal year 1904, and one to serve until the beginning of the municipal year 1905, and annually thereafter at the beginning of every municipal year the City Council in convention shall elect one member of said Board.

All vacancies in said Board, by resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the City Council in convention. At least three members of said Board shall be physicians. The members of said Board and the Executive Officer thereof shall qualify in the same manner as all other city officers.

Sec. 2. said Board shall elect from their own number a President and a Secretary. They shall meet from time to time at their discretion, or at the call of the President, or at such times as the Secretary may written request from any two members.

Sec. 3. During the municipal year 1901 the Sanitary Inspector, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, the Health Officer, the Executive Officer of said Board, and the members of said Board, shall be subject to the orders and control of said Board, and in the month of January, 1902, and thereafter thereafter every year shall occur, the said Board shall appoint some suitable person to be the Executive Officer of said Board and some suitable person to be the Clerk of said Board. Said Executive Officer and said Clerk shall serve during the pleasure of said Board and be subject at all times to their orders and control. Said Executive Officer shall receive compensation at the rate of twelve hundred dollars a year, and said Clerk shall receive compensation at the rate of six hundred dollars a year.

Sec. 4. said Board shall expend in and about the performance and accomplishment of their duties and orders such sum of money as may be found requisite, not exceeding one thousand dollars in any one year, and shall provide always that all such expenditures shall be recommended for payment by the committee on finance and approved for payment by the City Council, and shall be paid out of the City Treasury.

Sec. 5. The said Board may make such rules and regulations for their own government and for the government of all subordinate officers in their department, as they deem expedient; they shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of the City Council and of the Board of Health, except the power to pass ordinances; they shall make all proper inquiries into the condition of the public health of the city and the health of the persons who are subject to the health thereof, they shall prepare and compile all such statistics relating to the health of the city as they may deem proper; they shall report to the City Council, at the beginning of each year, a statement of the results of their department, and they shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of the City Council and of the Board of Health, except the power to pass ordinances; they shall make all proper inquiries into the condition of the public health of the city and the health of the persons who are subject to the health thereof, they shall prepare and compile all such statistics relating to the health of the city as they may deem proper; they shall report to the City Council, at the beginning of each year, a statement of the results of their department, and they shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of the City Council and of the Board of Health, except the power to pass ordinances; they shall make all proper inquiries into the condition of the public health of the city and the health of the persons who are subject to the health thereof, they shall prepare and compile all such statistics relating to the health of the city as they may deem proper; they shall report to the City Council, at the beginning